

37. *Herbula meleagrisalis*, Walk. Kandahar, in November.
38. *Æschremon disparalis*, Herr.-Sch. Kandahar, in November.
39. *Scopula ferrugalis*, Hübn. Kandahar, in November.  
 The whole of the moths numbered (20) were sent in two pill-boxes, and having been shaken together throughout the whole distance from Kandahar to London, the only wonder is that there is any thing left to recognize them by. Lepidoptera, especially moths, cannot travel safely in this way. The only advantage of it is that it saves the collector a little trouble: but this is more than counter-balanced by the injury done to the specimens, all of which are necessarily more or less ruined as cabinet examples, and some, if not most, invariably rendered utterly unrecognizable. I think I can speak without prejudice upon this point with regard to the present collection, as here the orthodox envelopes considerably exceed the pill-boxes; it is, however, very unfortunate that the Microlepidoptera, which require more careful collecting than any others, are, as a rule, consigned to such unsafe receptacles—and not only so, but are usually accompanied by one or two examples of some common *Noctua*, as if in order to ensure their destruction.
40. *Stenopteryx hybridalis*, Hübner. Kandahar, October and November 1880, February 1881.
41. *Acrobasis? imbella*, Walk. Kandahar, May 1880.  
 This is apparently an *Epischmia*; it agrees well with Walker's type, which, however, is said to be from Africa. Like many of these Microlepidoptera, it is probably a widely distributed species. The example is a good deal rubbed.

*New Forms of Coryphodontidae.* By E. D. COPE.

The Wasatch beds of the Big-Horn basin have yielded several important additions to this family. Of eleven species found, two belong each to a new genus, and one is a novelty of the little-known genus *Metalophodon*. The characters of the genera of the family may be stated as follows:—

I. Two internal cusps of the last superior molar.

All the true molars with a developed posterior external **V** *Mantcodon*.

II. One internal lobe of the last superior molar.

a. Last superior molar with posterior external cusp.

Anterior two molars with posterior external **V** . . . . . *Ectacodon*.

aa. Last superior molar without external posterior cusp.

† Anterior two molars with posterior external **V**.

Astragalus transverse, with internal hook . . . . . *Coryphodon*.

Astragalus subquadrate, without internal hook . . . . . *Bathmodon*.

†† First superior molar only with posterior external **V** . . *Metalophodon*.

The type of *Mantcodon* is the *M. subquadratus*, which was about the size of an ox. The characters of its superior molars are more

like those of Perissodactyles than are those of the other Coryphodontidæ. The type of *Ectacodon* is the *E. cinctus*, a species of about the dimensions of the last named. Its last superior molar is parallelogrammic, and has a cingulum all around it except on the external side. Of *Coryphodon* a species larger than any yet known has been abundantly found by Mr. Wortman, which I call, in a paper now passing through the press, *C. anax*. The new *Metulophodon* is as large as the *Ectacodon cinctus*, and has the second true molar more triangular and less oval than in the type *M. armatus*. The posterior external  $\nabla$  of the last molar is reduced to a cone. I have called it *M. testis*.—*Amer. Nat.*, Jan. 1882.

*An Anthropomorphous Lemur.* By E. D. COPE.

The stock from which the true Quadrumana have been derived is supposed to have been the Lemurs; but no type of that suborder has hitherto been found which presents any near resemblance to either of the four families of monkeys. The two inferior families Cebidæ and Hapalidæ agree with most of the Lemuridæ in having three premolar teeth; but those of the upper jaw generally have well-developed internal lobes like the true molars, while most of those of the Lemurs have none. One group of Lemurs, the Indrisinæ, agree with the higher monkeys in having but two premolars; but these also are only one-lobed.

A nearly perfect cranium of a species of *Anaptomorphus*, Cope, shows that this genus had but two premolars in the superior series, as in the Indrisinæ, but that they are two-lobed, as in the Simiidæ and Hominidæ. Of these two families the Hominidæ is the one to which *Anaptomorphus* makes the nearest approach in dental characters. The canine is small, with a crown little longer than those of the premolars, and is not separated from the latter or from the incisors by any appreciable diastema. All but one of the superior incisors are lost from the specimen; but those of the lower jaw, which I discovered in 1872, were nearly erect as in man and the Simiidæ, and not procumbent as in most Lemurs. The cerebral hemispheres are remarkably large for an Eocene mammal, extending to between the middles of the orbits; the anterior parts, at least, are smooth. The cerebellum projected beyond the foramen magnum posteriorly, as in *Tarsius*. The orbits are large, approaching those of *Tarsius*, but are not so much walled in by a septum from the temporal fossa as in that genus. The superior molars have only one internal cusp.

The species, which I propose to call *Anaptomorphus homunculus*, has a wide palate much as in man; and the true molar teeth diminish in size posteriorly. The pterygoid and zygomatic fossæ are short and wide, and the petrous bone is large and inflated. The animal was nocturnal in its habits and was the size of a marmoset. The genus is nearer the hypothetical lemuroid ancestor of man than any yet discovered.—*Amer. Nat.*, Jan. 1882.